

for valerianic acid in the usual way with neutralized soda-solution upon sesquichloride of iron, no red precipitate of valerianate of iron was formed, nor have I obtained a bluish-white opalescent liquid of butyrate of copper on adding acetate of copper. Uric acid was also found to be absent, on treating with nitric acid and ammonia in the usual way; neither could I detect formic or acetic acid, nor did boiling with caustic soda liberate ammonia. A few drops of the secretion, put on a piece of dry caustic soda, turned at first dark green, became in a few seconds dirty brown, and cleared up to a brownish red after several hours. So far I am not aware of the constituents of the secretion, and, on sending some of it to Prof. Chandler, asking his kind advice, I was told that a payment of sixty to seventy-five dollars, in advance, would be necessary to have an accurate analysis made.

The secretion was gathered gradually, by holding live specimens into a test-tube containing 10 grams of dry caustic soda. About 60 drops have accumulated during a period of three months.

Carl F. Gissler.

Attacks of Native Insects upon Imported Trees.

It is often stated that foreign trees, and other plants imported into a country, are not attacked by the insects peculiar to the new surroundings. The presumed immunity is even quoted as an advantage in the use of such trees for forest trees. But the immunity is apparently only presumed, at least for plants and trees after their entire acclimatization. When I was a boy I saw extensive plantations of *Pinus strobus* and of *Robinia pseudacacia*, which grew excellently and seemed not to be attacked by native insects. This was between 1824 and 1830. Later, things have changed considerably; nevertheless Ratzeburg contends that at least deciduous trees are attacked less (as he states it to be a common fact) than pine trees. Therefore exotic oaks near by indigenous ones infested by *Chrysomela* and *Tenthredo* are attacked less. The *Pinus strobus* according to Noerdlinger, is attacked even more than European pine, being damaged together by *Scolytus polygraphus*, *S. piniperda*,

S. villosus, and *S. pityographus*, which never occur in European pines.

Perhaps it will be of some interest to know what insects have until now been observed to injure, in Germany, *Pinus strobus* and *Robinia pseudacacia*.

PINUS STROBUS. *Scolytus bidens* var. *quadridens*, *S. auto-graphus*, *S. lichtensteinii*, *S. pityographus*, *S. polygraphus*, *S. villosus*, *S. piniperda*, *Cryphalus abietis*, *Xyloterus lineatus*, *Pissodes pini*, *P. notatus*, *Leptura rubrotestacea*, *Lyda erythrocephala*, *Chermes corticalis*. Coleoptera 12, Hymenoptera 1, Hemiptera 1.

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA. *Bostrichus capucinus*, *Lyctus canaliculatus*, *Cryptocephalus bilteatus*, *Lycaena argiolus*, *Amphidasis hirtaria*, *Lithocolletis acaciella*, *Nematus hortensis*. Coleoptera 3, Lepidoptera 3, Hymenoptera 1.

The insects here damaging *P. strobus* (and *P. rigida*) are Coleoptera 41, Hymenoptera 7, Hemiptera 15, Lepidoptera 3, Termites 1: *R. pseudacacia*, Coleoptera 4, Lepidoptera 7, Hemiptera 2, Diptera 2. Not one of them is identical with the European enemies. H. A. Hugen.

Coleoptera of the White Mountains.

In July 1877, Mr. W. Schaus, Jr. and I collected on and around Mt. Washington, N. H. Our stay was necessarily very short and some of the days were rainy. The time was devoted to a thorough search for Coleoptera, in special localities, and resulted in obtaining so many species not yet catalogued as from this region, that it seemed worth while to present a list of them to the readers of PSYCHE.

The following list includes species not mentioned in Austin's Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Mt. Washington (see Bibl. Rec., no. 175) with a few (marked with an asterisk), which, though found in that list, are interesting as coming from a new point. The height above the sea level is given in metres, either in connection with the list of abbreviations for localities, or against the locality in the list of species.